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A N

# A N S W E R

TO A

*Letter to a late Noble Commander of  
the British Forces.*

In which

The CANDOR is proved to be affected,

The FACTS untrue,

The ARGUMENTS delusive, and

The DESIGN iniquitous.

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— *Nec lex est æquior ulla,  
Quam necis artifices arte perire sua.* OVID.

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## A N S W E R, &c.

S I R,

 T is a Maxim universally received, that the Guilty ought not to be condemned, without an impartial Hearing. The Innocent have, therefore, an indisputable Right to equal Justice. An Attempt to influence the Judge, or whoever may effect the Cause, is not only extremely iniquitous, but an atrocious Insult on their Understanding or Integrity. The People of *England* form one Part of the Constitution of this Kingdom. They furnish those Supplies which national Exigencies require. They have a right to know in what Ways they have been expended, in what Manner the Public Administration has been transacted, and by what Conduct the general Good hath been advanced or retarded. Their

Opinion therefore becomes of great Moment either to impart Applause, or obtain Condemnation on those who have been signally employed in National Service. For this Reason it has been a too frequent Practice amongst Men of profligate Intentions, whose Interest it is to see the Meritorious depressed, to varnish out a Tale of Falshood with the seeming Colours of Veracity, and give it to the Populace, in order to prejudice them in favor of some malicious Design, which they are daring to carry into Execution. This Conduct is at once an Affront to the National Understanding, as it is intended to delude, deceive, and injure. It is a Cruelty to those they persecute, because it imprints pernicious Stygmas which prove fatal to their Property and Lives, or even more, their Fame, which is dearer to every good Man than both the former. These too frequently remain the uneffaced Marks of Ignominy, till the Injured are beyond the Power of feeling the Effects of their Obliteration.

It is almost incompatible with the Sensations of a Heart animated with Courage and Integrity, to conceive that a righteous Cause can have an inauspicious Issue. It is equally unalienable from the Machinations of an abandoned Mind to call in Aid every Circumstance which may dispose his Fellow-Subjects

Subjects to circumvent Truth and subvert Justice. From these different Dispositions the former in general, confiding in the Rectitude of their Actions, sit silent, till the clamorous Declamation of insinuated Falsehood, hath ensnared the Multitude to adopt a Cause, which being seen by false Lights alone, hath ultimately prevailed to the Destruction of Justice, and proved fatal to the fastest Friends of the Constitution and the public Weal.

You seem to be too well acquainted with those different Dispositions of Probity and Deceit; and sanguinarily to have followed the Dictates of the latter. With this View you have started from the Goal, with the nimble Feet of Falsehood, even before Truth could come into the Course, in hopes that the latter may not overtake you, till it becomes equally insignificant to your Purpose, whether she win or lose the Race.

Believe me whoever you are, that have given this Production to the World, whether despising all Regard to the sacred Rites of Truth and Equity, you have wantonly insidious calumniated the Man you envied; or whether malevolently actuated by private Animosity, private Interest, or Hatred to the National Character; your Letter had passed unnoticed, could Lord *George Sackville* have been immediately indulged with that

Exami-

Examination, for which he desired to be recalled, (*Short Address*, p. 4.) On the Inquest of a legal Enquiry he would have alone relied for receiving Judgment according to his Deserts.

But tho' that reasonable Request could not then be (*ibid.* p. 6.) granted, yet he was immediately dismissed by one from the Department of the Artillery, by another from the Army, and informed that if he continued in the same Mind when Evidence returned from *Germany* he might be indulg'd with a military Tribunal.

Things being thus circumstanced, the Deprivation of all Employments having foreran, which in Justice should have succeeded, the Proof of Guiltiness, and the Power of Probation being delayed, which might have exculpated him from every Imputation of Misdeed, the Belief of Criminality gains Ground, and may become too deeply engraved to be erased, even by the Demonstration of unspotted Innocence. As a Friend to Truth, and a Lover of my Country's Honour, I thought it requisite no longer to postpone the placing the invidious Intent of your Pamphlet in its true Degree of Light and Malevolence.

There is yet another Reason for laying this before the Public. It is not a Point absolutely decided, whether being dismissed from all Concern in Military Affairs, he  
can



can at present, be legally brought before the Tribunal of a Court-Martial. If not, does he not stand secluded from the Means of clearing himself from that Slander which hath been so liberally accumulated on him? So much can the negative Disapprobation of a foreign General effect against the Merit of all those Services which have been performed, and of those honest Wounds which have been received by a Nobleman of *England* in his Country's Cause.

It is pleasant to observe with what affected Candor you attempt to cover the Rancor of your Intentions against Lord *George*, and with what Detestation of condemning Men unheard you disguise that very Condemnation which you pronounce against him. Perfidious Hypocrisy!

P. 4. You say " I am moved by no personal Animosity, heated by no Party, instigated by no Faction. It is not to Lord —, but to the *British* Commander that I urge my Remonstrances, the Officer, not the Man is the Subject of my Animadversions. That the Lustre of your high rank is darkened by an inglorious Eclipse, is to me rather Matter of Concern than Triumph; I mourn likewise that the Brilliancy of that shining Day, when the Confederates in the Cause of Liberty, vanquished the Forces of *France*, should be thought to have received Dimi-

" nution



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" nution

“ nution from your Inactivity, who ought  
 “ to have given additional Splendor to  
 “ Conquest.

“ Though I mourn principally for the  
 “ Public, I nevertheless feel for you in par-  
 “ ticular. I do not mean to add Insult to  
 “ Misfortune. I do not endeavour to raise  
 “ a fatal Prejudice against you, and anti-  
 “ cipate Public Judgment before you are  
 “ legally convicted of Public Offence.

“ I am sensible of the Danger of in-  
 “ flaming the Multitude under a free Go-  
 “ vernment, when a public Tumult has  
 “ been industriously raised, I know that  
 “ Justice has been too often sacrificed to  
 “ appease it.”

But it will soon be perceived with all  
 this Profusion of Tendernefs and Candor,  
 your Design is to seduce the People, as the  
 Devil is somewhere painted in his Temp-  
 tation of St. *Anthony*, in the modest Habit,  
 fair Face, and charming Form of Virgin  
 Innocence, excepting where the cloven Foot  
 is visible to those who can take their Eyes  
 from the Object of Seduction.

P. 6. You continue, “ I would not hire a  
 “ Mob to bear you aloft as an Object of  
 “ Hatred and Derision; I would not bribe  
 “ them to hang you in Effigy, neither shall  
 “ my Pen proclaim you either *cowardly*,  
 “ *negligent*, or *disaffected*, before you have  
 “ been

“ been heard in your own Vindication :”  
Which by Implication you intend even  
in this very Passage, as will be too visible  
immediately.

You tell us, “ It is my Intention to con-  
sider the Nature and Consequences of the  
“ Delinquency of which you are suspected,  
“ and of which you stand negatively ac-  
“ cused even by the public Orders, which  
“ your Superior issued for returning Thanks  
“ to his Forces the Day after the Battle.

“ At the same Time I shall not omit to  
“ examine the Validity of those Apologies,  
“ which have been offered in your Justifi-  
“ cation by your Friends at home. Friends  
“ who perhaps may do you more Prejudice,  
“ by the Weakness of their Palliatives, than  
“ your Enemies can by the Violence of  
“ their Accusation.”

In this Manner having polished your  
Plate, and laid on the Wax, you begin to  
sketch out your insidious Designs, and to  
pour on that corrosive Liquor, which is  
intended to eat deep into the Substance.

P. 9. You say, “ Had the public Choice  
“ directed the Appointment, perhaps no  
“ one could have been found more likely  
“ to discharge the important Duty with  
“ Honor, Skill, and Fidelity. Descended  
“ from one of the noblest Stocks in the  
“ Kingdom, one eminently distinguished

B

“ for



“ for Loyalty, and yourself honoured with  
 “ the Confidence of your Sovereign. Who  
 “ could suspect you of Disaffection ? Having  
 “ been tried in Action, and your Firmness  
 “ extolled, who could doubt your Courage ?  
 “ of which you are said to have honourable  
 “ Marks, where it is a Soldier’s Pride to  
 “ shew them, in your Breast. From the  
 “ Proofs you had given of your Abilities,  
 “ here, and in a neighbouring Kingdom,  
 “ more especially, who could question your  
 “ Capacity ?”

Notwithstanding which, having before  
 proclaimed your Candor, and declared your  
 Intention was to consider the Nature of the  
 Delinquency, and to examine the Validity  
 of those Apologies which have been offered,  
 without the least Attempt to either, without  
 having stated a single Fact, or produced the  
 least Shadow of an Argument, you pro-  
 nounce, (*p.* 9.) “ To your Country’s Detri-  
 “ triment, and your own Dishonor, the  
 “ Expectation of the Public are disappoint-  
 “ ed. We look’d for a Commander, and  
 “ we find a Commentator. We depended  
 “ on an active Warrior, and we meet with  
 “ an idle Disputant. One, who in the Field  
 “ of Battle disputed upon Orders with all  
 “ the Phlegm of an Academic, when he  
 “ ought to execute them with all the Vi-  
 “ gour and Intrepidity of a Hero.”



Such are the Effects of your promised Candor. Surely you have the most treacherous of all Memories, or the most envenomed of all Hearts, which would no longer suffer you to be at Rest till you had doomed to Condemnation, Lord George, for those very Crimes, which you have declared you will not lay to his Charge, nor anticipate public Judgment before he is legally convicted of public Offence. To whichever of these Motives your Conduct is to be ascribed, you have certainly but a contemptible Degree of Understanding, who can so suddenly give Evidence, under your own Hand, that all you have been asserting is a Falsehood : Or a very despicable Opinion of the public Capacity, to think it can be seduced by such contradictory Declamation to effect your Purpose. Are you not the Assassin of your own Designs ? Have you not in the Antithesis of *Commander*, and *Commentator*, of the *active Warrior*, and the idle *Disputant*, condemned him for *Neglect* ? Have not you in saying that on the Field of Battle he debated upon Orders, with all the *Phlegm* of an *Academic*, which he ought to have executed with all the *Vigor* and *Intrepidity* of a *Hero*, sentenced him for *Cowardice* ? And in the preceding Paragraph but one, asking who could question the Capacity of Lord George, have you

not implied that Disaffection was the Motive to that Behaviour which you condemn, the Belief of which, it will be soon seen, it was your Intention to create and propagate.

From what premises however have you drawn these malicious Conclusions of Detriment to his Country, and Dishonor to himself? *Loyal, Brave, and Intelligent*, in every former Action. Why have you accused him of *Cowardice, Neglect and Disaffection* in this, unheard and even unreturn'd to his native Land, to which he was hastening to demand an Enquiry and Judgment on his Actions. Do such Qualities leave the Mind as suddenly as the shining of the hoar Frost at the rising Sun? Is the negative Accusation from the Mouth of any Man sufficient Plea on which to ground this Calumny? Had your Soul been coloured with the least Tinct of Ingenuity, you must have concluded from his known Virtues, that he had been injured in this implicated Charge. Not content however with this Sentence of Neglect, Cowardice and Disaffection, you make them still more inexpressible by adding Ingratitude to Perfidy, in the Breach of that Confidence with which his Sovereign had honoured him: and you draw him still more ignominious in thus degenerating from the noble Stock of his Ancestors. Who now will give Credit to your Assertions, that  
you

you are not moved by personal Animosity, heated by Party, nor instigated by Faction? Is then the innate Wickedness of your Heart equal to all this insidious daring?

Can you have mourned that the Brilliancy of the first of *August*, should be thought to have received Diminution from the Inactivity of Lord *George*, who have thus condemned him unheard? Is it not a Mourning over one you wish to see devoured? Had you mourned for him, you must have beheld him with Affection: You would then have sought for Justification and not Calumny. At least you would have remained silent, and waited for his Day of Probation, and not lifted at the Head of the first Drum, which was beaten up for Volunteers, to fight under your Banner of Falsehood, and defeat his Fame. In like manner can you have mourned for the Public, who have sentenced without Tryal, one of its noblest Subjects as guilty of the most atrocious Crimes a Soldier can commit? Or is your Imbecillity so great, not to conceive, that a Noble Commander capable of such Degeneracy, imparts the greatest Disgrace to the Nation which bred him? Did you love your Country, would you have maliciously sought to have encreased its Dishonor? If you are sensible of the Danger of inflaming the Multitude, why have you  
thus

thus audaciously attempted to create that Mischief ? If you know that Justice hath been often sacrificed to appease a popular Tumult, why have you fled in the Face of your own Conscience to excite it ? Can you be ignorant that as *Mount Vesuvius* suddenly blazes forth, and with its Streams of liquid Fire consumes whatever may be opposed to it ; the Multitude, equally inflammable, rushes forth with no less destructive Force. What farther Conviction do we need of the Blackness of your Heart ?

Yet you, Man of Uprightness, would not hire a Mob to bear him a-lost, an Object of Hatred and Derision. You, candid Creature, would not bribe them to hang him in Effigy, your honest Pen shall not proclaim him either cowardly, negligent, or disaffected, before he has been heard in his own Vindication. You, meek Man, do not mean to add Insult to Misfortune. You, who conscious of your insidious Designs, by the Attempts to conceal them, have already pronounced him guilty of those very Crimes, of which you declare it criminal unheard, to pronounce him guilty. Is not your Letter the highest Insult ?

What a deplorable Figure you exhibit in being thus nakedly exposed, self-convicted and self-condemned. Were there no Evidence



dence to contradict your Falseness, this ought totally to eradicate the Effects of your Maliciousness, even from the Minds of those who are most abandoned to popular Prejudice.

Nothing is more natural to the innate Sense of Justice in human Kind, than that similar Crimes should be attended with similar Punishments. Conscious of this Disposition, and previous to your Condemnation of Lord *George*, you recall the Fate of Admiral *Byng* from its Repose, to create in the popular Opinion, a similarity of Circumstances between the Behaviour of Lord *George* and that unhappy Man : In which there really exists no more Analogy than between your affected Candor, and the true Meaning of your Heart. And to excite a Desire in them of persevering to demand a similar Consequence. This you have attempted for two Reasons. One to dispose the People, by Prepossession, to receive your Condemnation with more Readiness : The other a little to conceal your Desertion from your Standard of Candor, lest being instantly apprehended, you should be brought back to a shameful Chastisement.

You continue still to wear your Mask of Tendernefs, and Candor (p. 4.) “ No one  
“ can be ignorant of the cruel Means which  
“ were used to inflame the Public against a  
“ late



" late unhappy Delinquent, and Chief  
 " Commander at Sea ; before he set his Foot  
 " on Shore Papers and Pamphlets pro-  
 " nounced his Condemnation. He was  
 " borne along the Streets by the Mob as a  
 " Spectacle of Infamy, and hung in Effigy."

Blush, if thy Soul is not impenetrable  
 by Shame, for this Paragraph. Is not this  
 very Letter, which you have written, a  
 Pamphlet by which you have already con-  
 demned Lord *George* for *Cowardice*, *Negli-*  
*gence*, and *Disaffection*, even before he set  
 his Foot on Shore, or left the Land, on  
 which you pretend he has committed these  
 Crimes ? Unparalleled Audacity !

Having in this manner presumed to de-  
 ceive the Nation into an Opinion of Simi-  
 litude in the Offences of the General and  
 the Admiral, you affect to lessen the Odium  
 which is due to Incendiaries of the People,  
 by attempting to shew that tho' their Pur-  
 suits were cruel, they were still just ; and  
 that tho' Mr. *Byng* was charged with the  
 three Crimes of which you have already  
 found the noble Commander guilty, that  
 being unanimously acquitted of two of them,  
 he died for *Negligence*.

You tell us (p. 5.) " During his Tryal  
 " every Article of Examination underwent  
 " the severest Comment. The Charge  
 " against him fell under the Heads of *Cow-*

" *ardice*,

*ardice, Negligence, or Disaffection, his Judges unanimously acquitted him of the first and last, he died for his Negligence."*

In this way have you chosen to sink your Candor in the seeming Justice of the Pursuit; and to convert the Cruelty of the Means into a falacious Argument for bringing him to Punishment, as an Atonement for his imagined Offence against his Country.

Not content with thus accumulating Lord George with a triple Degree of Criminality, you now pronounce, "that the least of them brought the Admiral, with Justice, to the Fire of the Muskets," and exert every artifice to extenuate the Transgression of the Naval, to aggravate those of the Commander by Land.

P. 5. "If Justice obliged them to condemn him, yet his *Negligence* was not thought so capital as to exclude *Mercy*." After which you say, "The Occasion called for Severity, the Offence was proved, the Law declared the Punishment, the Nation demanded Execution, and the Sovereign approved of it, Justice had its free Course, and established an Example to the Terror of future Offenders."

With what Malice have you reduced the crime imputed to Mr. Byng, to a Feather's weight, when put in the opposite Scale, to

that which contains those of which you have condemned Lord *George*. With what Cruelty have you pronounced that Justice had its full Course, to goad on the People a similar Demand; and with what Insidiousness have you denominated it an established Example, that the like Fate may be inflicted on him also. Not content with Condemnation, you would urge his Ruin, and rescind him from the least Title to the Expectation of Mercy, even before one Syllable has been heard in his Defence. You cannot be content to be his Judge, and pronounce his Sentence, you rush from the Tribunal to hire his Executioner also.

Restless till the Innocent are perfectly destroyed, you proceed, and would even insinuate, that this Nobleman in being a Partizan against the Admiral, hath justified your Proceeding against him. With that View you convert his pretended Acceleration of Mr. *Byng's* Execution, into a Self-approbation that his Conduct deserves an equal Treatment, and thereby incite, in the Opinion of the Populace, the Idea of reciprocal Equity in being treated as he treats another. To which end you say, "Your Lordship, are supposed to have been zealous in promoting this Example, promoted, no doubt, by the Principle which actuates every generous Mind. You pro-

“ no Regard to the Wealth of the Delin-  
 “ quent : To his noble Alliances, or high  
 “ Rank in the Navy : You, considered an  
 “ Individual, however great, to be of little  
 “ Importance, when placed in Competition  
 “ with the Public. These Considerations,  
 “ it is presumed influenced you to urge his  
 “ Doom. You had the Nation on your  
 “ Side. You had more, you had Justice  
 “ to support your Conduct.

“ No one can condemn the Zeal, which  
 “ inspires us with Resentment against De-  
 “ linquents, who betray the Honor, and  
 “ abandon the Interest of their Country.”

How treacherously have you applauded  
 such Behaviour in Lord *George*, with a View  
 to make him pronounce the Panegyric of  
 his own Destruction, and of your malicious  
 Pursuit. At once insidious and untrue. When  
 it cannot but be remembered that the Part  
 which he took in Parliament, and the only  
 Opportunity he had of taking any Part in  
 that Affair, was directly the Reverse of what  
 you represent.

Having in this manner sentenced Lord  
*George* for Neglect, Cowardice, or Disaf-  
 fection ; having aggravated his Offence, by  
 making it a Mountain, when placed beside  
 the mole-hill Culpability of Mr. *Byng* ; having  
 urged the Necessity of his Fate by that De-  
 cision, so righteous in your Opinion, which



put the Admiral to Death, and lastly having converted the Behaviour of the General on that Occasion to an Evidence of Self-Conviction ; these one would have expected might have sated the excessive Thirstiness of your inhuman Soul, tho' Guiltiness had been proved against him beyond all Contradiction ; before the most uncontaminated Judges ; after the most impartial Hearing ; and where your own, and the Nation's Ruin had been compleated by the Offence. You quit not the bloody Bowl of Vengeance whilst one Drop remains unswallowed. Something was yet to be effected to fix the Motive of his Behaviour to Disaffection. Nothing less than Traitor would satisfy the Iniquity of your Intentions, nor that simply unaggravated by other Accusations. You are determined that not the least Path should be left unbarricaded, thro' which this injured Nobleman might escape to Honor and to Safety.

Not content with what you have already said, and to fix the Accusation against the Adamant of Virtue, at least to obscure its Lustre, you now endeavour to metamorphose the Excellence of his Qualifications into an Evidence that his Conduct arose from premeditated Design. To effectuate this you say (p. 7.) " As your high Rank and Condition in Life affords an Opportunity



" of Information, you cannot be ignorant  
 " of the Necessity and Justice of the War,  
 " in which *Great Britain* is at present en-  
 " gaged. A War founded on Self-defence,  
 " and undertaken to expel Encroachments.  
 " You cannot be ignorant either of the  
 " Expedience or Obligation of supporting  
 " those few Allies with whom we are con-  
 " nected by Treaty or Interest. With  
 " respect to our Alliance with *Prussia* in  
 " particular, you must be sensible that  
 " however Malice or Ignorance may ex-  
 " claim against it, it is, nevertheless ce-  
 " mented by the strongest and most lasting  
 " of all Ties, that of mutual Interest."

In this manner by asserting, that Lord  
*George* must have a thorough Knowledge of  
 all this, and having condemned him before  
 for *Cowardice*, *Neglect* or *Disaffection*, you  
 have chosen to fix it on the latter. Cow-  
 ardice might admit the shameful Pallia-  
 tion of being Constitutional, and Negli-  
 gence that of want in Military Science:  
 Both which being beyond the Power of  
 Man to possess, and rising from original For-  
 mation of Soul, might tend to alleviate some-  
 thing of the supposed Criminality of Conduct  
 on the first of *August*. You have therefore  
 attempted to intercept him from the feeble  
 Rays of those glimmering Excuses, tho'  
 both by Law are capital Crimes, in order  
 to

to rivet the Belief, that Disaffection was the great Cause of his Conduct. You would induce the People to believe that Rebellion against the Dictates of his own Heart, disinclination to the War, operated towards procuring a Defeat on that Day: And that to satisfy private Resentment, he had made a Sacrifice of his Country.

Such is your Temperament: Not one white Drop of human Kindness, is to be found in all the Stygian Darkness of your Soul. Such are the nefarious Means by which you have endeavoured to ruin the Fame of the truest Friend to *England's* Cause. Like a Magic Lantern, you are eternally throwing hideous Figures on the white Object against which you have maliciously placed yourself, to intimidate the Vulgar with Apprehension and Dread, which you must be conscious arise from Shadows only.

Shall then you who mourn to undermine; who pity to betray; who are candid to condemn; gain the least Belief amongst your Fellow-Subjects? Where is the Truth of that Sentence fled (p. 6.) in which you declare, "Our Indignation shall not transport us so far as to take Facts for granted before they are proved in a Course of legal Examination," when you have already condemned him before you have advanced  
one

one Fact, and even before it is determined that he shall come before a legal Tribunal?

You say (p, 10.) “ Such are the Imputations (Neglect, Cowardice, or Disaffecti-  
“ on) under which you labour at present,  
“ and Facts notoriously Public, afford  
“ Grounds which more than countenance  
“ a Suspicion of your Misconduct.” That  
is, condemn him. We will now see whether  
the Truth of these Assertions do not resem-  
ble the Sincerity of your Candor, your Pity  
and Mourning for him and your Country.

Facts being in their Nature, when once  
established, the most uncontrovertable of all  
Evidence; you know how easily the Mul-  
titude are imposed on by that Word; and  
that few tarry to examine whether they are  
truly Facts, or Assertions. To make them  
Facts, they must be proved: And to make  
them criminal, the Cause of them must be  
ascertained to be pernicious. Two only of  
those you have mentioned bear the Stamp  
of Truth. One that Lord *George's* Name  
was omitted in the Orders of Thanks, on  
the Day after the Battle. This is but an im-  
plied Criminality. Wherefore if it shall here-  
after be proved that this Omission was un-  
just, and that other Motives than the Be-  
haviour of the *English* Commander, might  
have induced the Prince to this Omission,  
how does the Implication prove that it is a  
I Crime?

Crime? unless you can prove that he is a Man of undeviable Uprightness.

The second is, that there subsisted some previous Disagreement between the Prince and the Nobleman. But it is evident, that Disagreement implies no more Culpability on one Side than on the other. It is the Rectitude of Opinion that constitutes the Innocence of either Party. Unless then you can demonstrate that the Penetration of the Prince is so exquisite, that he can never reason wrong, nor conclude absurdly, How is Lord *George* more blameable than the *German General*?

Neither of these then are Facts, which simply taken, afford the least Pretext for Blame. The Omission of Lord *George's* Name in the Orders, is not a Proof even that Prince *Ferdinand* thought him culpable. It is a convincing Proof that he conceived it necessary that the World should think him so; and may not this previous Disagreement be assigned as the Cause of this Behaviour?

But if Evidence beyond Contradiction be adduced, that the *English* General performed his Duty; that the Orders of the Aids de Camp were flatly contradictory; and both impossible to be carried into Execution; and that Prince *Ferdinand* upon Lord *George's* coming up to him, gave  
Orders



Orders different from both the former. What Extenuation will you find for this Iniquity of condemning him unheard, and for instigating the Populace to his Destruction?

Let me then from what has been printed of Authenticity, by the Enemies of this injured Nobleman, attempt to prove the Truth of that which has just been delivered; and this will be best effected by examining the Veracity of those Facts on which you have presumed to pronounce this Condemnation.

(P. 16.) you say, " Thus then the Tongue of public Report tells the black Tale against you." Is public Report, which even to a Proverb has been branded with Infamy, an Evidence on which to condemn a Nobleman to Death? You continue; "*It is said*, that on the *First of August*, when the confederate Army was drawn up against the Forces of *France*, and her Allies, when the immediate Security of his Majesty's Dominions, when the Honour and Interest of your King and Country, together with your own Reputation, depended on the Decision of the Field.—On that signal Day, when the Action grew warm, and became worthy of your Interposition, *it is said*, that his Highness Prince *Ferdinand*,  
D " *nand*,

“ *nam*, the Commander in Chief, did  
 “ patched one of his Aids de Camp to you  
 “ with Orders for you immediately to *at-*  
 “ *tack* a particular Body of the Enemy  
 “ Troops.”

This you say *is said*, and on this hear-say Evidence you have founded the Truth of this Fact. You will immediately perceive from the Letter of that Aid de Camp who brought the Orders, that the whole which you have said is entirely a Falsehood, (*p. 1*) His Serene Highness, upon some Report made to him by the Duke of Richmond, of the Situation of the Enemy, sent Captain Ligonier and myself with Orders for the British Cavalry to advance. Now are public Reports and Hear-says to obtain Credit that the Orders were to *attack*, which the Aid de Camp himself declares were to *advance*. Or are *advancing* and *attacking* synonymous Terms, and similar Actions in your Judgment? Thus your first Assertion is a palpable Falsehood, and the Foundation of your Arguments pulled from under you.

But this is not the only Misrepresentation of that Affair; you have either concealed or was ignorant, that not one, but two Aids de Camp were dispatched at the same Time to carry the same Orders, as you find in the Transcript from Fitzroy's Letter, one for the *whole* Cavalry, and the *other* for the

British

*British* only to advance. As *Fitzroy* has said they parted at the same Time, and were sent with the same Orders, how would you have reconciled this Difference? In this Dilemma, what would you have thought expedient to have done? Both left the Prince at the same Time; both were sent with the same Orders, and yet each brought contradictory. Had not each of them an equal Right to be credited? Could Lord *George* have put both these Orders into immediate Execution? Could he have executed the Orders of *Fitzroy*, without neglecting those of *Ligonier*? Unless you conceive that a General can advance with Part of that Cavalry, and yet leave none behind. Could he have complied with the Orders of *Ligonier* without neglecting those of *Fitzroy*? Unless he could have advanced with the *Whole*, and yet left Part behind. Which ought he to have taken, and which refused? If *Fitzroy's* was most positive in the Certainty of being Right, those brought by *Ligonier* seemed to be the most conformable to Lord *George's* Judgment, which induced him to say, *It was impossible the Duke could mean to break the line*, (p. 15.) Should Lord *George*, as *Ligonier* never retracted from what he had delivered, against his own Opinion, have yielded to the Positiveness of Colonel

D 2

*Fitz-*

*Fitzroy?* Is Positiveness a certain Sign of Men's being in the Right? I believe the Contrary is most frequently found true. And, as to Colonel *Fitzroy's* offering to lead them round the little Wood, (p. 15.) what Evidence is this of his not having been mistaken in his Orders? Was Lord *George* obliged to follow wherever he should lead in Opposition to his own Lights, and in Contradiction to the Orders of another Aid de Camp, whom *Fitzroy* himself allows to be sent with the same Orders, and yet brought different?

To avoid as much as possible the Injury which might have followed the implicit Obedience to either of these Orders, Lord *George* sent Captain *Smith* his Aid de Camp, (p. 7.) with Orders to bring on the British Cavalry, as they had a Wood before they could advance, as *Fitzroy* directed, and this was carried into Action from what Captain *Smith* observed to his Lordship, (p. 21.) That if he would allow him to fetch the British (Cavalry) they were but Part, and if it was wrong they could soon remedy the Fault.—He (Lord *George*) said, then do it as fast as you can. Accordingly Captain *Smith* went as fast as his Horse could go to General *Mostyn*.

By this Manner of conducting himself is it not undeniably evident that the only

Ex



Expedient was fallen upon, by which either of the Orders might have been carried into Execution with the least Inconveniency to what might have been designed by either? and as it happened, without Loss of Time towards the Completion of those which were nearest to those Orders that were ultimately carried into Action; for it will be soon seen that neither of these were what the Prince commanded. *All this was spoken whilst Lord George and his Aid de Camp were galloping together, (p. 21.)* [which must have been compleated in less than two Minutes,] *the whole Ground not being more than six Hundred Yards, as Captain Smith is assured from having been on the Ground since, with a View to be ascertained of the Distance.*

Thus, Sir, you see not a Syllable of attacking was communicated by either of these Orders, which were brought; that the command *advance* was instantly obeyed; and that Lord George galloped to the Prince to be ascertained which of those Orders was to be followed, that this glorious Opportunity might not be lost by a Mistake of either. And this he was induced to also, because whether the whole Cavalry, or Part only, was to be led on, no Time would be lost, *His Lordship knowing he could join them forming beyond the Wood by the Time he had seen his Serene Highness, (p. 8.)* Pray inform

inform the World in what Manner you could have better prevented the Disadvantage which might have arisen from a Mistake of which Orders were to be pursued; and by what Means the right might more expeditiously have been carried into Action.

But as Colonel *Fitzroy* had arrived before Lord George to Prince *Ferdinand*, the latter, *asked where the Cavalry was, and upon the Colonel's making answer that Lord George did not understand the Order, but was coming to speak to his Serene Highness, he expressed his Surprise strongly.* (p. 18.)

*Fitzroy* had indeed told the Prince, that Lord George did not understand the Orders, but he had omitted to tell him the Reason, *because they were contradictory to those carried by Ligonier.* From which it is evident that *Fitzroy* had misrepresented the Affair. It was not from a Want of Understanding, but from the Impossibility of complying with both, or distinguishing which were the right, without receiving the Certainty from the Prince himself: his Expressions of strong Surprise were then the Consequences of *Fitzroy's* Misrepresentation, and not of Lord George's Misconduct.

But in what Manner shall we explain what follows: notwithstanding (p. 17 & 18.) *the Prince expressed his Surprise so strongly, and that he had declared Colonel Fitzroy*

roy had delivered his Orders very exactly, he changed his Mind, and gave Lord George Orders which were different from both; which were, to leave *some* Cavalry upon the Right, without specifying, either what Number or of what Nation, which was accordingly done; and to advance the rest to support the Infantry. This Lord George (p. 8.) declared he did as fast as he imagined it was right in Cavalry to march in a Line.

What is to be inferred from these three different Orders? Shall we conclude that both *Ligonier* and *Fitzroy* were mistaken? That is impossible, because the Prince had declared, that the Colonel had delivered them very exact: but does it not afford some small Suspicion, that as the Prince knew not the Orders which *Ligonier* had delivered, that to countenance those sent by *Fitzroy*, he ordered *some* Cavalry to be left, otherwise he might probably have ordered the Whole to have advanced.

Thus from a fair Survey of the whole Affair, it appears evident that Orders to *attack* were neither sent by the Aids de Camp, or given by the Prince himself. Such being the true Circumstances of Lord George's Conduct, how dare you to have written the following Paragraph, (p. 17.) " Instead of  
" an instant Compliance with these Orders,  
" it is reported you hesitated, and at length  
I " intimated,

“ intimated, that there must be some Mis-  
 “ take in the Delivery or Injunction of those  
 “ Orders. On the Aid de Camp’s persist-  
 “ ing to repeat them, *it is said*, (which I  
 “ own is scarce credible) that your Confu-  
 “ sion carried you so far, that you incon-  
 “ siderately asked the Aid de Camp, whe-  
 “ ther the Orders he brought were in writ-  
 “ ing ?”

In the first Place those Orders which you  
 say were not instantly complied with, were  
 never brought : No Orders to *attack* having  
 at any Time been either sent or delivered.  
 But the Orders to *advance* were complied  
 with in less than two Minutes ; to which  
 Delay you will scarce have the Hardiness to  
 impute the Diminution of the Brilliancy  
 of that Day. It is evident also, that that  
 which you call Hesitation, did not arise  
 from any Inclination to disobey *Orders*, but  
 from the Impossibility of obeying *contra-*  
*dictory* ones. Now since both brought them  
 at the same Time, from the same General  
 to Lord *George*, and each persisted he  
 brought the Commands which had been de-  
 livered him, for neither gave up his being  
 wrong to the other ; was there neither a  
 Mistake in the Delivery, or the Injunction of  
 those Orders ? both of which were impos-  
 sible to be put in Execution. That Lord  
*George* never demanded so idle a Question



is indubitable, from what is to be seen in Colonel *Fitzroy's* Letter, where no such Circumstance is to be found. What Confusion could arise in him from a Circumstance that never existed? Is then a *bear-say* sufficiently authentic for so grievous a Charge as you have laid against him?

You persist, " Upon his (*Fitzroy's*) " answering with some Surprise in the Negative, you are farther reported to have " added, that you would speak to the " Prince yourself." Here again this *negative Answer*, which was given by *Fitzroy*, inserted upon a *farther Report*, like a bad Shilling, nailed to a Counter, will be fix'd upon you to be a Falsehood also.

Can an Answer either negative or positive be given to a Question that never was asked? Which that it never was hath been already proved. That Lord *George* determined to speak with the Prince proceeded from the Contradiction, and no other Cause, as hath been already made manifest. Did he not then behave conformable to the strictest Rule of military Prudence, and to that of obtaining the readiest Method of doing Service to his Country, by riding to the Prince? or would you have advised him to have sent back the same Aids de Camp, for fresh Orders, and thereby have rendered himself liable to a second Dilemma, by the

E

Possi-

Possibility of receiving repeated Contradiction ?

You proceed with equal Veracity, of which you are so great a Miser, that you cannot afford one Grain of it to the whole Nation, even on so important an Occasion. You say, " before you (Lord George) could " find an Opportunity of addressing your- " self to his Highness, however the Occa- " sion, for which your Service was required, " *is said* to have been irretrievably lost. A " Consequence which might reasonably " have been expected from such Delay." Pray what was this Occasion which you say on a *hear-say* was irretrievably lost. Colonel *Fitzroy* says " he was sent upon some Re- " port made to Prince *Ferdinand* by the " Duke of *Richmond* of the Situation of " the Enemy, and that it was a glorious " Opportunity for the *English* to distinguish " themselves, and for Lord *George* to get " immortal Honor." But as this Opportunity is not explained, how are we assured it ever happened ? Are we not almost certain that none ever did arrive, because Lord *George* was never commanded on any Attack ? He was ordered to advance indeed, which was immediately obeyed, *he halted according to his Orders, and tarried till Colonel Webb and the Duke of Richmond brought him fresh Commands to extend in one Line to- wards*

*towards the Morafs.* Where then did you discover this *Occasion* which was irretrievably lost? Have not I then much greater Reason to *suppose* that this *Occasion* never did *arrive*, than you have on *bear-says* to *suppose* it was irretrievably lost? Particularly as Prince *Ferdinand* had changed his Orders on Lord *George's* coming up to him. Does it not look then that he had been mistaken in the Cause which had made him dispatch those Orders? Would he not have charged Lord *George* expressly with the Loss of this glorious Opportunity, if it had happened? And not have negatively implied a Condemnation of his Conduct?

On the Account of this Report it is, I imagine, that Lord *George* has said, (*p.* 10 and 11.) But indeed we were an Hour too late, *if it was the Duke's Intention to have made the Cavalry pass before our Infantry and Artillery, and charge the Enemy's Lines.* I cannot think this was his Meaning, as all the Orders ran to sustain the Infantry; and it appears that both Lord *Granby* and I understood we were at our Posts, by our halting when we got to the Rear of the Foot.

As Lord *George* declares they were an Hour too late for that Service, lest a sinister Meaning may be given to these Words by you and Men of your malevolent Dispositions,

tions, as if coinciding with your pretended Delay, it becomes necessary to recur to the Plan of the Battle, and explain the Reason of its being an Hour too late.

At the Time when the Orders were brought to advance, the Cavalry was on the right of the Line, divided from the other Part by a Wood in the Position (p. 7.) which had been taken in Consequence of Orders brought by Mr. Malborte. This Wood being impassable in a streight Line, they were therefore obliged to make a Circuit, *and to march in a Line*, (p. 8.) before they could be advanced into the Plain, and be drawn up in Order of Battle. Some Time was necessary for their forming also. These were the Reasons why Lord George *once halted by Lord Granby to complete the forming the whole*, (p. 8.) *and upon the Marquis advancing the Left before the Right, to send again to stop him. He said as the Prince had ordered us to advance, he thought we should move forward. I then let him proceed at the Rate he liked, and kept my Right up with him as regularly as I could till we got to the Rear of the Infantry and our Batteries, where they halted.* From hence it appears, that the Orders were dispatched at least fifty Minutes too late: Since, he says, *He could not have executed them* (p. 10.) *ten Minutes sooner, had the Ground,*



Ground, and what was expected, been known by him.

As every one that knows any Thing of the *British* Cavalry must be convinced that their great Superiority consists in their Weight, and that this Weight depends in a great Measure on the firm Order in which they attack : And as their Onset might instantly have succeeded their coming up ; was not this Design of bringing them up regularly together, the Duty of a General ? And probably under such Circumstances his Compliance with Lord *Granby*, in not halting to form them perfectly, in which he gave up his Judgment to the Desire of being more expeditious, might have brought on a Defeat, had there been any Enemy to attack ; and in that Case his Precipitancy might have been urged as a Fault in the same Manner as the imagined Delay is at present.

Thus the first Disposition fairly evinces, they were too far distant either to give or receive Support ; and the Service such, as if put in Execution, might have, not improbably, thrown Victory into the other Scale. But notwithstanding this, Lord *George* executed the Orders sent to him with as much Diligence as the Nature of the Ground and the Nature of the Service would admit.

Such

Such is the History of the *glorious Opportunity* which the *English* had of distinguishing themselves, and his Lordship of gaining *immortal Honor*, probably consisting of a Misapprehension of Prince *Ferdinand* passing to Colonel *Fitzroy*, who brought it to Lord *George*.

Your next Paragraph is not less extraordinary than the preceding. You say "A  
" Consequence nevertheless extremely fatal,  
" and which renders your supposed Failure  
" more grievous and unpardonable, *if it is*  
" *true*, which many affirm, that the great-  
" est Part of a whole Regiment of bold  
" and gallant *Britons* were cut to Pieces  
" for want of being supported by the At-  
" tack which you was ordered to make."

As it has been already proved that no Orders *to attack* were ever given, it is impossible they could have been disobeyed. Tho' the whole World should affirm that this Regiment of gallant *Britons* had been cut to Pieces for want of being supported by that *Attack*, it would nevertheless be a most flagrant Untruth.

But the amazing Valor with which they were animated, carried those intrepid Troops to Victory thro' the Fire of the Musketry and Cannon of their Enemies; and supplied from their living Source of Courage, that  
Support

Support which you falsely assert Lord George delayed to give.

You continue (p. 17.) “ Highly culpable  
 “ as from such Behaviour you are *supposed*  
 “ to have been, a farther Opportunity yet  
 “ offered, *as it is said*, which had you em-  
 “ braced it with Vigor, would in some  
 “ Degree have restored your Credit, and  
 “ made some Reparation for the calamitous  
 “ Effects occasioned by your former unac-  
 “ countable Failure.

“ When the Conduct and Valor of the  
 “ Confederate Army, tho’ not seconded by  
 “ your Endeavours, had repulsed the Ene-  
 “ my and routed their Forces, his High-  
 “ ness, *we are told*, again sent to you by  
 “ another of his Aids de Camp, and or-  
 “ dered you to pursue a flying Party of the  
 “ Enemy. To these Orders, you are like-  
 “ wise *supposed* to have refused Obedience.  
 “ The Reasons affirmed to have been given  
 “ by you in justification of your Refusal,  
 “ no less disgrace your Capacity, than the  
 “ Refusal itself seems to dishonor your  
 “ Courage and Integrity.

“ You *are said* to have answered, the Aid  
 “ de Camp, who brought your Orders for  
 “ the Pursuit, that you was a Stranger to  
 “ the Roads, and unacquainted with the  
 “ Passes; had this weak Answer contained  
 “ the least Apology for your Disobedience,  
 “ yet

“ yet the *supposed* Reply of the Aid de Camp  
 “ stripped off even the Shadow of an Ex-  
 “ cuse. *It is asserted* that he offered to shew  
 “ you the Way himself, and conduct you  
 “ with Safety.”

All this you have again advanced on, *as it is said, we are told, as it is supposed*, what an admirable Judge you would make on Tribunals of Life and Death, who have capitally condemned Lord George, on such Evidence, on which, it is a Reflection to Human Nature to accuse or even give Credit to.

Notwithstanding these *Hearsays, Reports, Suppositions* and *Assertions*, no such second Opportunity did ever offer. No Aid de Camp ever brought such Message. And therefore Obedience could never have been refused. For which Reason, neither the Capacity of the Noble Commander can have been disgraced, nor his Courage nor Integrity dishonoured. If an Aid de Camp brought such Commands, tell the World who he was? No such Person appears in *Fitzroy's* Letter; and now as *Bays* says to *Smith*, what are become of your Supposes?

But in fact it is not Lord George alone you intend to dishonor. He that conceal the Truth and denies the just Praise of unexampled Bravery, is little better than a Lyar and a Robber. You say, “ when the  
 Conduct



"Conduct and Valour of the *confederate Army*," Whereas it was the Valour of the *British* Troops who repulsed and routed all those Forces of the Enemy, which were either repulsed or routed, whilst the rest looked on. Degenerate *Briton*, why then have you denied your brave Countrymen this honest Praise?

The very Manner in which you relate this Circumstance, destroys all the Credibility of its being true. Can a Man of that Capacity, which no one will deny the Noble General to possess, have said he was a Stranger to the Roads? The very flying Enemy must have marked his Way. Or that an Aid de Camp could have answered so absurdly, *that he would shew the Way, and conduct him with Safety*. What Way could he have shewn? would not the Enemies in Rout before his Eyes, have directed his Pursuit? It is not too much therefore to assert, supposing what never existed, That Lord *George* had been commanded to pursue, that neither of these Sentences could have been pronounced, by either of the Persons to whom they are imputed.

It is manifest also that either ignorantly or iniquitously, you have confounded these pretended Orders with the former, and the Answer of this supposititious Aid de Camp with that of Colonel *Fitzroy*, on the preceding

ding Occasion, which has been already related.

Instead of those Orders of Pursuit, and all those legendary *Supposes* and *Hearsays* which you have advanced, Lord George gives you the genuine Account in his Letter. (p. 9.) *We both halted together, and afterwards received no Orders till that which was brought by Colonel Web and the Duke of Richmond, to extend in one Line towards the Morass. — It was accordingly executed, and then instead of finding the Enemy's Cavalry to charge, as I expected, the Battle was declared to be gained, and we were told to dismount the Men.*

Such is the Fact on which you have engendered so many Falsehoods. In truth, no Part of the allied Army was ever ordered to pursue the Enemy. As they had passed the River in the Night, and were drawn up in Line of Battle without the Knowledge of Prince *Ferdinand*, so they retreated in the Day, without being pursued by him. In this Manner ended the Battle of *Tondenhäusen*, the Event of which, hath presented the *German* Prince with the Honor of the Garter, and Twenty Thousand Pounds, and dismissed the *English* Nobleman from all his military Honours and Employments.

Yet to this falacious Account you have presumed to subjoin the ensuing Paragraph.

“ Thus

" Thus driven to Extremity, and left  
 " without the slightest Pretence for dis-  
 " obeying the Orders you had received, is  
 " it to be believed that you still demanded  
 " and still pushed your Expostulations to  
 " the Verge of making the Answer which  
 " *public Rumour* has put into your Mouth,  
 " it is indeed *incredible*, it is just that you  
 " should know it: It is affirmed, that per-  
 " sisting in your Disobedience, after long  
 " Hesitation, you declared. — That you  
 " did not think it adviseable to hazard his  
 " Majesty's Troops."

How regularly you have advanced in  
 your Progress of Falsehood, to condemn to  
 Death this Nobleman for another Crime,  
*Mutiny. Negligence, Cowardice, Disaffection,*  
 were not sufficient Transgressions; but this  
 latter must be added to encrease his Crimi-  
 nality.

As no Message of the nature you men-  
 tion, was ever sent or brought, need I tell  
 you that it was impossible that it could have  
 been answered. The Answer itself, as you  
 say is incredible; what Hazard would his  
 Majesty's Troops have run in a Pursuit? A  
 Coward would not have returned so infam-  
 ous an Answer. Can Lord *George*, whose  
 valiant Breast bears the honourable Marks  
 of honest Wounds, Wounds received in  
*Britain's Cause*, have so ignominiously re-  
 plied?

plied? Yet this Incredibility you have chosen to believe. If that did not destroy your Credibility, certainly the Impossibility of its being true will have that Effect.

Such then is the Fate of those Facts, on the Evidence of which you have audaciously presumed to condemn an *English* General to Death, for *Negligence, Cowardice, Disaffection* and *Mutiny*. Facts, which you yourself allow to have derived their Testimony of Truth, from *Hearsays, common Reports, Supposes, common Rumours, Things scarce credible, and Things incredible*. What a sanguinary Soul must inform your Body. Your Features are, I hope, as hideous as your Mind, to warn Mankind from all Correspondence with so execrable a Being.

In the next Paragraph you continue your usual Insolence, and sign your own Condemnation. "Such is the shocking and  
"dismal Light in which your Conduct is  
"represented. The Colouring is truly  
"hideous."

Satanic as you have laid it on, "At present however we only see the dark Side  
"of the Picture, it remains for you to exhibit the bright one in your own Vindication." Unexampled Assurance! To exhibit the Portrait of a Nobleman from seeing only *one Side* of the Transaction from which you have dared to draw it, and that

the



the dark Side. And yet even more audacious you have avowed this Action. But I hope, without the Assistance of Lord George, the bright Parts are sufficiently illuminated, to shew by their Contrast the utter Darkness of your Design, and the Unlikeness to him for whom you designed it. After this, (p. 19.) "The Apology which your Friends make for you I shall consider as I proceed." Whether you made those Apologies or his Friends, the Facts, which I have stated, Facts which bear uncontrovertible Evidence, derived even from the Publication of his Enemies, have by this Time subverted the whole of your insidious Purpose, from the Foundation to the Summit.

Yet on these you have said, "*If* however it should be found that you have wilfully disobeyed the Orders you received. *If* you should have no valid Plea to offer in Justification of such Disobedience. *If* you should attempt to avail yourself of such sorry Pretences, as you are *supposed* to have urged in Excuse of your Non-compliance, I tremble for your Fate." What a horrid Train of *If*s have you suggested from Facts false and malicious, to blast the honest Fame of Innocence, and deprive him of Life. Can you? Can such blood-thirsty Disposition tremble for the  
Fate

Fate of him whom it is pursuing to Destruction? Does the Hyæna tremble for the Animal he is devouring?

Insatiate still to seal the Doom of Lord *George*, again you exclaim and call forth the Doom of that hard-fated Admiral, to stimulate the Populace afresh to hunt down the General also. Do you imagine that popular Vengeance would have slept, if you had omitted to wake it once more by the the Repetition of Mr. *Byng's* Destiny? (p. 20.) You say, "Think on the Demands  
" of Justice, which will be prosecuted  
" against you by your injured, dishonored,  
" and enraged Country. Reflect on the  
" severe Doom of the late unfortunate Ad-  
" miral, who atoned for his Negligence  
" with his Life. A Punishment in your  
" own Opinion not too rigorous for an Of-  
" fence by which the Public received Pre-  
" judice."

If there be yet remaining the least Atom of Justice, this Nation ought to require it on *your* Head. Shall Men for Forgery, for mere pecuniary Matters, be led to ignominious Death, and you left unpunished, who have forged such truthless Assertions to accuse a Nobleman of *Negligence*, *Cowardice*, *Disaffection*, and *Mutiny*? Shall those who defraud under borrowed Names be executed without Mercy, and you who have  
suborned

suborned false Evidence to rob him of his Fame and Honor, be left unexhibited a strangled Example to a gaping Multitude? You who have injured, dishonored, and would have enraged your Country to pursue him to Death also? Reflect on that Doom to which every honest Man must sentence you, tho' the Law may not. Reflect also how malignantly and falsely you have asserted Lord *George* to be the Approver of Mr. *Byng's* Fate, with the cruel Intent of making him pronounce the Justice of a similar Sentence on himself.

After this you continue to urge the Ruin of Lord *George* from his Delinquency, being so much greater than that of the Admirals, and by attempting to shew with how much greater Justice, the same Fate would fall on the former, than it did on the latter. But having demonstrated the Falacy of all you have written, the Falsehood of that Evidence on which you have supported it, and the Iniquity, which, by these Means you intended to accomplish, it would be idle to take any further Notice of your virulent and truthless Declamation, the Basis on which you had founded it, being thrown down, the Pile of Malice of its own Accord tumbles into Dust.

At length after all your Hearsays, Reports, Rumours, Supposes, scarce credible  
and

and incredible Things, from the Evidence of which you have derived your Falsities for Facts. (p. 25.) You come to these two Conclusions, " In short there are but these  
 " two Alternatives in the Case. 1st, Either  
 " you understood your Orders, but thought  
 " them improper to be put in Execution,  
 " or 2dly, You did not comprehend them,  
 " and therefore left them unexecuted."

Here the inconsistent Iniquity of your Daring, or Absurdity of your Head, Stares you in the Face like the Ghost of that injured Truth which you have assassinated. In these Alternatives, which you say contain the summary Conclusions of all you have written, how can you possibly find Accusations of *Cowardice, Disaffection, or Mutiny*?

If he understood his Orders, and *thought* them improper to be carried into Execution, the Neglect sprung from Error in Judgment. *Negligence alone* was then his Fault. If he did *not* comprehend them, and therefore left the Orders unexecuted, the Fault arose from want of Understanding in him, or want of it in those who brought them. He was then neither guilty of *Negligence, Cowardice, Disaffection* or *Mutiny*, for no Man can be deemed guilty for leaving Commands unexecuted which he could not comprehend. Thus at length, like an abandoned Profligate, tired with having spent a Life of

scan



scandalous Transactions, who looking into his own Bosom, finds it replete with every Abomination, you have drawn your Sword and fallen upon it yourself.

For if these are the sole Alternatives, which are to be drawn from the Conduct of Lord George, have not you defeated your Design of having heaped upon him such Outrage of Malediction, false Accusation, and unmerited Sentence?

But in Fact neither of these Alternatives are to be derived from Lord George's Behaviour on the First of *August*. It was not the Impropropriety, which the Orders contained that produced the Doubt, which was to be carried into Execution. It was not want of Comprehension, for both were perfectly comprehended. But it was the Contradiction they conveyed, and the impossibility of executing two Things which were absolutely incompatible. For the not performing which, is it not as ridiculous to compute Culpability, as it would be to punish a Man, for not being in two Places at one and the same Time?

Wherefore as you have now like *Medea* laid violent Hands on your own Offspring, would it not be idle to pursue you any longer thro' the remaining Absurdity of your Pretence to Argument?

G

Having

Having in this manner proved the Falsity of the preceding Facts, let me now diametrically opposite to your manner of Proceeding, allow you those which are true. You say, (p. 11.) “ We remember that  
 “ soon after the Command devolved upon  
 “ you, a disagreeable Rumour prevailed,  
 “ that there was not such cordial Agree-  
 “ ment between your Superior and you,  
 “ as the Nature of the confederate Service  
 “ required.”

This may have some Foundation in Veracity. Let me explain to you how I have heard the Facts reported. The *English* General, attached to his Country's Cause, as he conceived it; and knowing that an Invasion was apprehended from *France*; thought it expedient that the *English* Troops should not be cut off from the Power of returning to their Country's Assistance. Less attentive to the Fate of this Island, the *German*, being a General to the King of *Prussia*, proposed to march the allied Army to his Assistance, which he intended to have carried into Action by ordering the *British* Troops to march, without so much as acquainting the *English* General with his Design. On this Lord *George* being informed, he opposed the marching of our Troops, because he thought it disadvantageous to the Interest of his native Land; and therefore contradictory

contradictory to the Duty of an *English* Commander. This probably created some Disagreement, a Disagreement for which probably few *Englishmen* will condemn him.

The other is in the Orders of the Second of *August*, in the following Words. "His Serene Highness further orders it to be declared to Lieutenant General the Marquis of *Granby*, that he is persuaded, that if he had had the good Fortune to have had him at the Head of the Cavalry of the *right Wing*, his Presence would have greatly contributed to make the Decision of that Day more complete and brilliant."

Unmanly Reflection. For by leaving the Fault unnamed, he has given full Scope to the malignant Disposition of human Nature to indulge in Accusations of every kind, such as you have luxuriantly exerted. By naming the Crime, he had fixed it, at least, and disappointed the Wantonness of inventive Malice. Did he then not name the Transgression because he had it not to name? Review what has been said, and that Question admits of much Probability in the Affirmative. But to have, in this implicated manner, condemned his Conduct, the Crime unasked, and the Criminal unheard, is at once unjust and cruel. Like the tyrannic Bashaws of the East, he might as

well have sent the Mutes and Bowstring, to have strangled him in Silence, for what is Life to a Soldier and an *Englishman*, when deprived of Honor.

And tho' no Man can ever doubt the Courage or Capacity of Lord *Granby*, on what Ground was the *German* persuaded, that his Command would have made the Decision of that Day more brilliant ? What Service has he seen him perform, on which to build this Persuasion ? Could the Marquis have better reconciled Contradictions ? Could *he* have led off part of the Cavalry, and yet left the whole ? Could *he* have left the whole and led off a part ? Could he have executed those Orders which were carried into Action with less loss of Time ? Is not this Panegyric made in such a manner, an indirect Affront to the Marquis ? Praise undeserved is Satire in Disguise : Is it not visible also, that its chief Intent was to convey an oblique Accusation on Lord *George* ? Has he not treated the Marquis as Schoolmasters do the dullest of their Boys, making him the Instrument of taking up Lord *George* whilst he lashes him ? An Office by no means becoming the *German* to assign a Nobleman of his Character and Qualifications ; an Indignity to which Nature has in no Sense adapted him. Is it possible this Behaviour can pass unremarked by Lord *Granby* ?



*Granby?* This with the Officers thanked before, and after this Paragraph, not forgetting Mr. *Macbean*, who, like the last of *Bays's* new raised Recruits coming in after the others are gone off the Stage, compleats the silent Accusation.

Not that I mean to insinuate, that any *BRITISH* Officer was in the least undeserving the Eulogy which he received, I am convinced to the contrary.

After having offer'd this to your Consideration, reflect whether Lord *George* deserved this negative Accusation, or whether some other Motive than his Misconduct might not produce the silent Charge. At least you ought to avow that his Criminality disappears, if no other reasons are offer'd for his Accusation, than those which you have asserted, and which have been proved to be entirely groundless.

Yet notwithstanding, you have already defeated the whole of your Intent by your own hands; you continue to argue in the following manner; p. 35. " Is it to be  
" supposed, that his Highness would rash-  
" ly mark a Commander of your Confe-  
" quence, an *Englishman*, of your Rank  
" and Family, with such a Stain of Pub-  
" lic Ignominy, before he had thoroughly  
" inquired into the merits of your Con-  
" duct

“ duct, and was fully satisfied that you de-  
 “ served the Stigma.”

It is past all supposition, that *he would*.  
 It is absolutely certain that *he did*. Can  
 any Man be said to have enquired into the  
 merits of his Conduct, who had never ex-  
 pressly imputed any Crime to Lord George,  
 nor permitted him to justify his Conduct.  
*He was censured unheard, (Short Address p.6.)*  
*Condemn'd untry'd, without Information ei-*  
*ther of his Crime or Accusers.* This may be  
*German*, but I hope it is not *English* Justice:

After this, you affect to answer some  
 Apologies which have been offer'd by Lord  
 George's Friends; Who they are I know  
 not. But this I know, that they were right  
 in their Supposes, and you wrong. You  
 say after them, (p. 36.) “ Suppose, says  
 “ this unknown Apologist, it should be  
 “ found that different Orders were sent at  
 “ the same time, will any Man, he asks,  
 “ say they could both be executed at the  
 “ same time?

“ To this Supposition I answer, that it  
 “ is next to impossible for two Aids de  
 “ Camp to come at the same time, and  
 “ each, in *on breath*, to deliver different  
 “ Orders.” You who could draw Argu-  
 ments from incredible premises against Lord  
 George, thought this next to *impossible*, and  
 yet this is a Truth already authenticated  
 beyond

beyond contradiction. What you have delivered on the probable impossibility of that Event, therefore absolutely falls to nothing. It is ridiculous to contradict for that Reason your Supposes and Inferences drawn there from; the Fountain being cut off your Stream must necessarily fail you. And as to what you again say, (p. 39.) That both Orders were positive to *attack*, not a single Syllable of *attack*, it has been undeniably proved, was either brought by the Aids de Camp, or deliver'd by the Prince, and consequently impossible that there could be any inactivity in the not obeying Orders which never were given.

After innumerable Tautologies you come to say, (p. 32.) " We must either accuse  
" the Commander in Chief of Public Cru-  
" elty, and Injustice, of which he cannot  
" be suspected, or we must conclude, that  
" the Commander in the *right Wing* has  
" been Faulty. "

As singular a Sentence, as hath ever escaped from any Man's Pen. The *German* General, who has neither mentioned the Crime, cited the Accuser, nor charged the Accused, yet cannot be suspected of Cruelty or Injustice. Is not such behaviour at once both cruel and unjust? and you who have Condemn'd Lord *George* on such Evidence, as was never yet brought against  
any

any Man, have declared Prince *Ferdinand*, *not to be suspected of Cruelty or Injustice*. How are you acquainted with his Character? That you are not, permit me to bring what his own Brother thinks of him, *Parallele de la Conduite, &c.* (p. 173.) *I never could have believed my dear Brother, that it could have been you who have torn from me my Eldest Son. How shall I express the Mortification, I feel to perceive my self under the hard necessity of telling you, that your Conduct is contrary to the Right of Nations. Contrary to the Constitution of the Empire, and if you persist in this manner, it is you who degrade the Honour of your own Family, and Stain that Country which you pretend to serve.* (p. 174.) *It is impossible you could have conceived such Designs, without suggestion from Strangers, those who have made them to you have trampled under feet the sacred Rights of Nature, of Nations, and the Princes of Germany. They have induced you to add to those Instructions, that Insult which is most bitter to a Brother, that you love and who loves you.*

This may at least create a Suspicion that a Man whom a Brother, his Sovereign, has accused in this manner, may at once be Cruel and Unjust. But that has been already proved, and needs no other Eclaircissement.

There



There are beside Reasons, which may be suggested, and I hope as you have advanced so many insidious *Supposes* to Condemn Merit and Innocence, you will indulge me a little in natural ones, with a view to clear, and reinstate the Honour of my Country's General.

May it not be possible that the Disagreement which you have allowed to have risen between them might irritate a Man of Prince *Ferdinand's* Complexion to have thrown this negative Accusation on Lord *George*? May it not possibly have happened, that considering the Prince was ignorant of the March of the *French*, from their Camp to attack *Wagenheim's* Corps, till they had fired upon them from the Batteries; that as he had disposed of the Cavalry on the right Wing, where it could neither sustain nor be sustained by the main Body of the Army, because of the Time it must employ to render it effectual, and where it was momentarily in Danger of being cut off; that as the Occasion which produced the Orders, was in Consequence of a Mistake; that as the Orders which *Fitzroy* carried, and the Prince gave when Lord *George* came to him, were different; that as the dividing *Wagenheim's* Corps in an Encampment so distant from this Part of the Army was injudicious; that as the Victory had been ob-

H

tained

tained chiefly by the *British* Troops, in an unexampled Manner as to Bravery, and as to being unsustained; that as he knew not when the Victory was won; and permitted the Enemy to retire unmolested in their Retreat. Might not all these, I say, incite him to a negative Accusation, that his military Observation had proved a Misconception.

Are not these Supposes as well founded as the best of your Supposes? Is it not *less* than *incredible*, that a Man of that Cast in Nature, of which Prince *Ferdinand* is suspected, by his own Brother, may have been actuated by the preceding Motives?

Such are the Circumstances of Lord *George's* Conduct; such are the Facts which are derived from the Publication of his Enemies. Where is the Truth of all your Hear-says, Reports, Rumours, Supposes, Things scarce credible, and Things incredible; to what Regions are they fled? On what Authority have you founded the Orders to attack?

Yet on this baseless Fabric of a Falsehood you have dared to ask, (*p.* 23.) " But  
 " above all, how could you stand an un-  
 " moved Spectator of the Carnage before  
 " your Eyes? How could you see your  
 " Countrymen and Fellow-Soldiers, when  
 " you was ordered to *Support*, slaughtered  
 " within

“ within your View, and yet withhold  
 “ your Assistance ?”

“ This was adding Inhumanity to Dis-  
 “ obedience : If you have Feeling, mourn  
 “ the Loss of those gallant Fellows, who  
 “ will hereafter rise up in Judgment against  
 “ you ; their Blood will fix indeliable  
 “ Stains on your Conscience, never to be ef-  
 “ faced. Not only the Lives of those im-  
 “ mediately lost for Want of your Support,  
 “ but those who may hereafter fall in fu-  
 “ ture Actions, which might have been  
 “ prevented, by having made the more  
 “ *complete* and decisive, will be placed to  
 “ your Account, as Victims to your Dis-  
 “ obedience.”

Not satisfied with attempting to rob Lord  
*George* of Life and Fame in this World, you  
 have doom'd him to the Curses of an evil  
 Conscience in the next. From Execution  
 here, to Torture in the infernal Regions.  
 Not content with making him the Cause of  
 slaughtered *Britens* in this Battle, you have  
 condemned him for the Blood which will  
 be hereafter spilt. But know, that never  
 having been ordered to *attack*, he cannot  
 be guilty.

But still your Extent of Cruelty is not  
 terminated : Not content with blasting his  
 Fame with the horrid Crimes of Negli-  
 gence, Cowardice, Disaffection, Mutiny,  
 H 2 and

and with summoning the Sentence on Mr. *Byng* to appear before the People ; aggravating Lord *George's* Case by the Guiltlesness in which the Admiral's appears, when compared with it ; making him approve that Sentence in order to pronounce his own ; and dooming him to Hell. You at length, inhuman Caitiff, would even bring his Father to condemn him also.

When, (*p.* 52.) after a feigned Concern for the Duke of *Dorset*, you say, " But  
 " though we lament his Feelings, we admire his Fortitude ; moved with the  
 " Affection of a tender Parent, he adheres  
 " to Justice, with a *Roman* Rigour, and  
 " nobly scorns to interpose between an offending Son and an injured Country."  
 In this Manner have you dared to make the Duke the Condemner of his own Son, and fixed upon the latter, in a direct Sense, those Crimes which you derived from entire Falsities. Audacious Falsehood ! Can there be yet another Man like you ! Will then my Countrymen, if they yet hold Justice in Esteem ; if the Honour of *England* and of *Englishmen* be dear to them, will they suffer the Tide of causeless Condemnation to bear them into that Ocean of Falsehood, from whence the Shores of Truth are invisible ? Will they not suspend their acquiescing



quiescing with the Calumny of one whole Candor is Deceit, whose Tendernefs is Cruelty, whose Facts are *Is*, Supposes, Rumours and Falsehoods, till legal Examination unfolds and fixes the whole Story? will they behold tamely, behold their Blood and Treasure lavished, and the Honours of their Nobles condemned by a negative Accufation.

Yet, perfidious Man, 'tis not Lord *George* I mean to juftify, 'tis the Honour of my Country, which in this Condemnation of him you have infamously affaffinated.

Tell me the Day when *Germany* has produced a braver Race than *Britain*? Bid *Ferdinand* open his Bosom and shew more honest Wounds than *Sackville* bears: Will then his Fellow-Subjects be deceived to blacken their own Country's Honour? Can they forgive thy Perfidy? Think then of thy inhuman Treatment. And though thou hast defeated the Force of thy Designs by the Conclufions which thou hast drawn from thy baseless Facts; conscious of the Blacknefs of thy Heart, retract thy Intention. Hold up thy Hand.—Shew some Sign of Grace.—He makes no Sign.

Then if thou hast Parents, I lament their Sufferings. Parents whom such fatic Actions must long fince have made miserable

miserable ; for surely this horrid Deed is not thy first Attempt to Cruelty. No Man has ever been suddenly so nefarious. If thou hast Children, may Heaven in Pity to Mankind, preserve them from all Similitude of their Father's Soul. Name not where thou wert born, lest the Place of thy Nativity be cursed. If thou art an *Englishman*, I grieve my Country can produce so execrable a Being. Now if thy Soul can taste Compunction for thy heinous Crime, like *Judas*, who betrayed his Lord, return the thirty Pieces of Silver, repent, and hang thyself.

POST.

## POSTSCRIPT.

**Y**OUR Postscript is exactly of a piece with your Epistle, a flagrant Compound of great Power of Face, and great want of Understanding.

You appeal to every Candid Reader, Whether there be any thing like an Assertion to the Prejudice of the Commander, in your Letter, You say, “ When the Writer mentions the Report, respecting the Commander’s Behaviour at *St. Cas*, he introduces it with all the tenderness which Candor could suggest. There are Men no doubt who delight to add the load of Slander to the Scale of Misfortune, and love to have a Hand in weighing down those who are sinking. Such perhaps are they who now affect to think your Courage problematical, who whisper Tales of *St. Cas*, &c. Is there so much as an Insinuation of the Writers ? Does he do more then mention a Report, which, as he generously premises, may have arisen from Slander,”

How have you the Face to assert that this is an Exhibition of Tenderness and Candour

dour? Is it either candid or tender to hint even that a Commander wants Courage upon the Authority of a Whisper? And as the Whisper told you, it was at *St. Cas*? would not every Man but yourself have infer'd, that being False in the Place, it was False in the Fact also? But you go farther and call it a *generous Premising* by saying it may have arisen from Slander. Can you conceive the World so Weak to believe, that in a Pamphlet written on purpose to ruin Lord *George* in Fame, and to urge his Destruction, there can be any Generosity intended? especially in a Circumstance, foreign to the present Concern, and which you allow may have arisen from Slander? Is it an Instance of Generosity to publish Infamy on a slanderous Whisper? And yet you have dared to Say, that Printing a *Report* of such a Nature, is not so much as an *Insinuation*. Can *You* believe yourself? if you do, can you expect that others will believe *you*? However, lest Malice should be mistaken for Candour, you now enter upon a Justification of what you had insinuated, and according to the old Method of *Supposes*, you say, " Suppose, *he had Asser*  
*serted*, that the Commander was backward in that Expedition; and that he  
 " should through Mistake have said *St. Cas*  
 " instead of *St. Maloes*, Would this be any  
 " sub



"substantial ground for impeaching the  
 "Writer's Veracity?" Audacious Question.  
 Would it be no Reason to impeach your  
 Veracity in asserting Lord *George* wanted  
 Courage in his Behaviour at a *Place* in which  
 he never was *present*. You then continue,  
 "Would a Mistake in the *Place*, make  
 "any difference in the *Fact*?" So great  
 a difference, that it could not be a *Fact*. In  
 what manner could any Man have com-  
 mitted a *Fact* at *St. Cas* who never was  
 there?

But you say, "The substance of the Re-  
 "port affecting the Noble Lord's Honor,  
 "is the *manner how* he behaved, not the  
 "*Place* where he commanded." But pray,  
 Sir, how is this proved to be a *Fact*? Are  
 Noblemen and Generals to be accused of  
 Cowardice in Print on *Whispers*, *Reports*,  
 and *Slander*? Your Illustration of this Cir-  
 cumstance is however of a Modesty, equal  
 to your other Exhibitions of that Nature.  
 You add, "If a Man was indicted for a  
 "Robbery in *St. James's-Street*, and it  
 "should appear that the *Fact* was com-  
 "mitted in *Pall-Mall*, would this Mistake,  
 "though it might save the Delinquent, be  
 "any Reflection on the Prosecutor's Honor,  
 "or any Impeachment of his moral  
 "*Truth*?" Not at all, if the *Fact* was  
 proved. But if any Man like yourself on

*Slandorous Whispers* and *Reports* should Maliciously indict a Man for having committed a Robbery, and the Fact was not proved, which I am sure you neither have, nor can do, respecting that which you have asserted, every honest Man would say, that he who sought to destroy the Life of another on *false Reports* and *slandorous Whispers*, ought to be hanged himself. This I think is so exactly analogous to your Treatment of Lord *George*, that if you do not follow the Advice in the last Words of this Letter, you will do the World and yourself Injustice. Indeed it is expected from so candid a Creature.

F I N I S.

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